### THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1901.

Telephone Calls (Old and New.)

Rusiness Office .... 238 | Editorial Rooms .... Mf

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS. Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. Daily, without Sunday, 40 cents per month. Sunday, without dally, \$2.60 per year. Single copies: Duily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS ELSEWHERE. Daily, per week, 10 cents. Daily, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. Sunday, per issue, 5 cents, BY MAIL PREPAID:

Sunday only, one year .. REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS. Weekly Edition.

Daily edition, one year ...

Daily and Sunday, per year ...

.60 cents One copy, one year... Five cents per month for periods less than a year. No subscription taken for less than three

REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or

Bend subscription to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mal's or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a

-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates. All communications intended for publication in this paper most, in order to receive attention. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is inclosed for that purpose. Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis, ind., postoffice.

# THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

Book Co., 24 Fourth avenue.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Auditorium Annex Hotel. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 . Inc. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Bookwalter has shown blmself an aggressive leader. His future is before

A city charter should be what its name | minated ten years ago in the drafting of implies-a guide of action and rule, of con- the charter by a committee of citizens em-

There is no better time than the day after an election to enforce the idea that public office is a public trust.

After six years of machine politics and floundering in municipal mud Indianapolis begins to see an end of Taggartism.

Mr. Bookwalter whittled the Taggart majority down to the little end of nothing two years ago, and finished it yesterday.

against them two years ago and yesterday they made a great fight in both campaigns.

After six years of continuous disregard of the city charter and demoralization of the city government it would seem to be time to restore that instrument to its orig-

If Mayor Taggart had been running for a fourth term he could not have prostituted the city government more completely for his re-election than he did for the election

Considering that the Taggart ring held the city purse strings and controlled every department of the city government it would have been surprising if the result had not

It is always a great mistake to construe a victory at the polls as a popular indersement for the victor to do as he pleases. It simply means that the people are willing to give him a trial.

With one of the best forms of government of any city in America, Indianapolis should have one of the best and cleanest governments. This can never be under the Taggart idea that public office is a party

The popular tradition which forbids a third term for President of the United States should forbid a third term for mayor of any city. It would be a safeguard against corruption in municipal govern-

One of the best features of modern political machinery is the operation of party polls in getting out a full vote. Whatever the result may be, a full vote is always desirable, and the voluntary polls of both parties contribute distinctly to this.

or their coconspirators who are convicted of deliberately embezzling or misappropriating public funds. For this reason the Shelby county rascals who have been convicted of this offense are entitled to no

It is time to get rid of the absurd idea that Republicans are fair weather voters | the framers of the charter intended to make and that bad weather contributes to Democratic majorities. It is a tradition from old Whig times, when men who wore good clothes and perhaps silk hats would not turn out to vote in stormy weather. It has no application to present times, and especially none to Republicans.

Year after year elections under the secret ballot law demonstrate the inconvenience. not to say the cheapness and tawdriness, of the arrangements for voting. The greatest Republic in the world, with a permanent government resting on popular suffrage, ought to invest the exercise of the franchise with more dignity than pertains to it now. Our polling places, election booths and equipments are much too crude.

Ex-Governor Jones, of Alabama, who has been appointed United States District judge for that State, was recommended for the place by Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, who is a Republican and a friend of President Roosevelt. The advice given was in keeping with the views expressed by this distinguished negro in his book, "Up from Slavery," and in his magazine articles. He has said repeatedly that as one means of breaking party lines Southern Democrats of good standing should be recognized by Republican administrations. Nothing indicates better the changing conditions in the South than the circumstances of this appointment.

The safe return of Senator Beveridge

effort and severe fatigue. It was far from give out its results. When that time comes the people of Indiana will find that their junior senator is one of the best informed possibilities in the Orient-a question, by cial point of view, is likely to overshadow expect.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY. The returns indicate the election of the Republican ticket by a plurality of about 1,200 and a majority of the City Council. It marks the end of the Taggart regime in Indianapolis and the shattering of the power which has held this city in its grip for six years. If the result is as sweeping as it now appears the Republicans are in a position to keep the pledges they made. From a political point of view the victory of yesterday places the Republican party in Main the United States should put on an eight-page | rion county on a firm basis, and if the neweixteen, twenty or twenty-tour page paper a ly-elected officers meet the expectations of the rank and file of the party the county will be as reliably Republican as Hamilton, be accompanied by the name and address of the | Howard or Wayne. The result also goes a long way to determine the political complexion of the next House of Representatives in this State and to insure a Republican success in Indiana in November, 1902. But the victory, to have such a permanent influence, must be used wisely and judiciously. Just now it is cause for sincere congratulation on the part of those who have realized the vicious trend of municipal ] affairs during the past six years.

# A FEW WORDS WITH THE NEW

### MAYOR.

The present charter of this city is one of the best if not the best city charter in the country. Two or three other cities may have as good charters, but none has a better. It is the result of a nonpartisan municipal reform movement which culbracing members of both parties, some of whom had made a special study of municipal reform. Its passage by the Legislature was pressed in the same spirit. Its object was to do away as far as possible with the evils of the old form of councilmanic government in which nobody was responsible for anything, and the administration of the city government consisted principally of personal jobbery and political dirty work. The charter aimed to do away with these and kindred evils and to place the city government on a much higher moral and dis-Considering the odds the Republicans had | tinetly business basis. To this end it vested all legislative power in the Council, and all executive power and responsibility in the mayor, who was also made primarily responsible for the acts of the executive boards appointed by him: The charter endeavored as far as possible to eliminate the spoils system from the city government and to substitute civil-service reform. In giving the mayor power to appoint the members of the various boards, not more than two of whom should be of the same political party, it assumed that he would appoint representative men of both parties, on the ground of fitness alone and without reference to their personal fealty or political services to him individually. The police and fire departments were to be entirely removed from politics, the members were to be retained or promoted on merit alone, and no person was to be appointed or removed for political reasons. Nothing could be more repugnant to the letter and spirit of the charter than making the police and fire forces part of a political machine or assessing them for campaign purposes. In short, the charter contemplates that the city government should be administered on strictly business principles with reference solely to the public interests and without any regard to party polities except in as far as they may be affected by good government. From a charter point of view the idea of a mayor constituting himself a political boss or trying to build up a political machine through the agency of the city government is simply abominable.

the past and to the future. In the first place, they serve to show how utterly the spirit of the charter has been ignored and how openly some of its important provisions have been violated during the Taggart administrations. In as far as the charter aimed at promoting municipal re-No class of criminals are less deserving form, substituting the merit system for the of executive elemency than public officials | spoils system and placing the city government on a strictly business basis, irrespective of party politics, it has been practically nullified. In the second place, these facts show what the public has a right to expect of the next administration. To conform to the letter and spirit of the charter and make the city government even remotely like what it should be and what it, the next administration should be as unlike those of Mayor Taggart as possible. ple if he fails to comply with the popular things. The rule of his conduct should be the charter, the whole charter, and nothing but the charter. If he attempts to build up a political machine, establish a personal government or revive any of the abuses of the old councilmanic regime, he is gone. The people demand reform in the spirit of the charter, and they will not accept any-

# SCANDALOUS PROCEEDINGS.

ended were marked by some outrageous proceedings by the party in power. The Taggart ring may have made some pretense of observing political proprieties before the campaign opened, but as the end approached they grew bold and desperate. It was the boldness and desperation of men who felt that they deserved punishment at the hands of the people, and who were willing to resort to any means to escape it. Mayor Taggart's device of brib from an arduous trip around the world is an | ing voters with the public money under event of more than mere personal interest | the pretense of hiring them to work on to his friends. It concerns the whole people | the streets, as he did by hundreds, in of Indiana to know that one of their sena- cluding even cripples and invalids, is an tors has safely concluded a trip that old trick of his. He has done it every time brought him into personal contact with he has been a candidate for re-election. conditions which the whole civilized world | Unfortunately the public conscience beis now interested in, and which no other | comes hardened to that sort of thing by public man in the United States has studied | repetition and fails to appreciate the enor-

being a pleasure tour, as the public will | venal voters and bought them up at \$2 learn when Senator Beveridge chooses to each. The thin vencering of a business transaction does not change the essential character of the act.

Even worse than this, if possible, was men in the United States on questions re- | the wholesale release of Police Court conlating to present conditions and future | victs on condition that they vote the Democratic ticket. It is the first time in the histhe way, which, from a trade and commer- | tory of the city that any party has resorted to a general fail delivery to secure voters. all others sooner than most persons now | Paupers have been voted, and that is bad enough, but never before have convicts been released on the order of the judge before whom they were convicted with the understanding that they should vote for the party to which the judge belonged. The proceedings developed a case of "like master like man," for in the case of one of the prisoners released Judge Daly says he issued no order in that case and that person in the city clerk's office probably concluded that the judge had overlooked this case, or he may have thought to earn a promotion under the Taggart regime by of the judge. Both of these proceedings il- are his due. lustrate the moral standard that has been established under the Taggart administrations. Its ruling idea seems to be well understood in every department of the city government: that public office is a private snap and everything is fair in politics.

# INCREASE OF OUR MINERAL PROD-

In measuring the wonderful prosperity of the United States during the last few years the development of agriculture and manufactures generally receives chief attention. These are the main resources of the country in a material sense, but a third and very important one is the development of our resources in minerals outside of the precious metals. A chart recently issued by the United States Geological Survey conveys some interesting information on this subject. It shows that the total value of our mineral products outside of gold and silver increased from \$360,319,000 in 1880 to \$619,512,173 in 1890, and to \$1,070,108,889 in 1900. This is an increase of nearly 100 per | Puck. cent. every ten years. Neither agricultural nor manufacturing products show more remarkable progress than this. As might be expected, iron heads the list both in increase and in actual value. The statement hows that in 1891 we produced 8,279,870 tons f pig iron, valued at \$128,337,985, and in 1900 3,789,242 tons, valued at \$259,944,000, an increase of a little over 100 per cent, in ten ears. As the production and consumption of iron is the best criterion of prosperity. his enormous increase in a single decade hows that the country must have enjoyed very high degree of prosperity. Coal omes next to iron, and is a good second ncreasing from 117,901,237 tons, valued at \$117,188,400, in 1891 to 212,513,912 tons, valued it \$221,133,513 in 1900. This is almost as good a criterion of prosperity as is iron. Copper not a precious metal, but it is valuable and growing more so all the time. Of this we produced 295,862,076 pounds in 1891, valued at \$38,455,300, and 606,117,166 pounds in 1900, valued at \$98,494,309. Prior to the passage of the McKinley tariff, in 1890, we manufactured very little cement. Under the protection afforded by that bill the cement industry immediately began to grow and the production increased from 8,222,792 barrels in 1891 to 17,225,131 barrels in 1900. In 1891 our imports of cement amounted to 1,123,128,000 pounds, while last year they were 630,272,528 pounds-about half of what they were nine years ago. The home production of this article increased from 15,520,445 barrels in 1899 to 17,225,131 barrels in 1900. Indiana produces a considerable quantity of cement, and the industry promises to become an important one. The recent growth of this industry furnishes one of the best illustrations of the benefits of the cement used in this country from Germany, but the United States consul at Hamburg, in a recent report to the State Department, stated that several German manufacturers have found it necessary to start branch factories in the United States These facts have an application both to in order to compete successfully in this country with the home producers. The report from which these facts are gleaned shows a similar increase in the production of several other minerals, and it does not include the entire list, either. The item of building stone, for example, is not mentioned, yet the output of stone in this State the item of clay products mentioned, which Indiana produced in 1899 to the value of \$3,211,512. The figures given above embrace only a part of our mineral products out-

derful development and great additions to the material wealth of the country. the book that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge which was published last spring and atcharter is honeycombed with violations by hid his identity under the name "Sidand overgrown with abuses. It needs to be ney McCall," but there was a demand for dug out of the ruins, repaired, set up again | the truth, and it leaked out, as such things administer it as it should be administered. | the senator need not be ashamed of it, The new mayor will fail in his duty to the | though it is extremely sentimental in spots. public and will furnish just cause for his | He can point to it with especial pride, owcondemnation and repudiation by the peo- ing to the fact that he has gone Mr. Roosevelt one better. Both Mr. Lodge and the expectation of a new and better order of President have written histories, but the latter has not yet produced a novel.

side of gold and silver, but they show won-

Cantrill's unfitness to preside at the second trial of Powers and Howard for alleged complicity in the Goebel murder it is supplied by his refusal to vacate the bench on the motion of defendant's counsel. Any withdraw from the bench on such a suggestion. Outside of Kentucky there is no per- | tian Science." The closing days of the campaign just son who does not consider Cantrill as disbias and prejudice.

There is no call for reciprocal treaties with Great Britain because its markets are now open to all. Reciprocity is needed to obtain better terms for our own people in regard to import duties than our competprotectionists like General Harrison and James G. Blaine to obtain advantage for American products. It is an extension of

our protective system to other countries. State federations of women's clubs may now have a chance to find out what they are in existence for. The Wisconsin body has had its opportunity thrust upon it. A give \$5,000 for the establishment of a chair

for it involved much hard travel, strenuous several packages of two-dollar bills out when they read club papers approving of another by W. Frank McClure about im- limited extent in those sly ways-pockets, the enterprise was inspired by what i of the city treasury and had gone among such educational movements as a solution proved conditions in the country districts. of the servant problem. Other federations may well shiver, however, at the precedent land Magazine is an interesting sketch of capital by claiming that the law is, in established. Any woman with a little John Harvard and an account of the early effect, 'degrading to moral character,' money to give for a public purpose may precipitate them at any moment into the | Sept. 24, 1638, there died of consumption in | movement in Vermont at this time, declarsoliciting business by tacking a similar Charlestown John Harvard, a young minis- ing that license leagues will be formed in proviso to her gift. This leaves them in ter, lately come to the colony, and when the predicament of being criticised and his will was read it was found that it had disliked if they refuse to undertake the

to find life complex. The reception of "Beaucaire" by a representative audience in Philadelphia on Mon- ments. A year later his brother Thomas day night must have been highly grafifying | died, leaving him various properties and of our prohibitory law, and to take up the both to Mr. Tarkington, author of the book before he was thirty years old, all the takes the title role. It was a safe indi- been increased by an unusual chance. For One of our dailies, a prominent high-license cation that the play would have a successful season. This propitious beginning is finally Yearwood, a grocer-and having suralso especially pleasing to the Indianapolis vived her three husbands, she was able to public, which has a warm interest in the career of Mr. Tarkington. Those who aged, to her two sons. Moreover, as his name must have been forged. Some know him best know that his success is Thomas died first, his brother John fell well won, not being a thing of chance and happy opportunity, but the outcome of maker furnished the funds which deterlong and serious work and study. This | mined the name of Harvard College and being the case, there is foundation for the gave the first impetus to its growth.. further belief that, well as he has wrought. doing a little jail delivery business on his his achievements are as yet merely preown account. Whatever his motive, his liminary and his best work is still to be action was no more scandalous than that | done. Meanwhile sincere congratulations

#### Washington Star. "How do you know he loves you?" said Miss

THE JESTERS.

Cold Analysis.

Cayenne. "He writes me such beautiful letters." "Hump! That isn't love. That's literature."

### Only Her Old Man.

Boston Transcript. Mistress-Mary, you had a man in the kitchen | Boston. last evening. Was he a relative of yours or a Maid-Neither, marm; he was only just my

#### Enough.

Philadelphia Press. "Well, mamma, he called me a liar; that's vhy I smashed him." weren't a liar." "No, but it proved that he was, 'cause he ad-

Wanted & Test.

mitted it before I got done with him."

The Tramp-Yes, 'm. I've tried to cure the

drink habit. Mrs. Good-You have? The Tramp-Yes, 'm. I'm tryin' the faith cure now, an' I'd like to git a nickel to see if I cud

#### Bargain Enthusiast.

keep wit'out spendin' it fur beer.

fown and Country. "I saw Mrs. K. going into an auction sale last Monday. Isn't her craze for bargains extraor-

"Yes, indeed. I believe that she could die appy if she knew that she would be laid out on

### PERIODICALS AND PUBLISHERS.

a bargain counter and buried as a remnant."

"The Business Side of a Great University," by President Harper, of the University of Chicago, is the opening article in the college man's number (Oct. 12) of the Sat-

urday Evening Post, of Philadelphia. In addition to the usual valuable and intructive articles the Trained Nurse and Hospital Review for October is particularly interesting to nurses because of the information it contains regarding the nurses who attended President McKinley.

The Inland Educator and Indiana School Journal for October contains a number of articles which show the progress that is being made in professional school teaching. Among them are "Manual Training in the Schools of the District of Columbia," "The Higher Cleanliness," the first of a series of articles on "School Sanitation and Decoraby Superintendent Mott, of Richmond, Ind. It seems to be a periodical that the Indiana teacher must read in order to keep up with the educational procession. Arthur J. Brown, D. D., secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions. has lately spent some time in China, where he has made a detailed study of Chinese civilization. He has furnished the Great Round World with valuable information concerning all the phases of Chinese life. The magazine number (issue of Oct. 5) of that weekly contains an excellent article on the conditions in China as they are right now. The writer has facilities which enprotection. Formerly we imported most of able him to get at phases of the social and industrial conditions of the country that have not been exploited.

The literary features of the Ladies' Home Journal for October include "How the Leopard Got His Spots," by Rudyard Kipling; "A Fifth-avenue Troubadour." Ernest Seton-Thompson; the first installment of "A Gentleman of the Bluegrass." by Laura Spencer Porter: the last of "Miss Alcott's Letters to Her 'Laurle,' " and the "Aileen." closing chapters of Things the President Does Not Do," a col ection of anecdotes about Whistler, the artist, and Mr. Bok's advice to a young man about to marry are important fea-The regular editorial departments are supplemented by nine new ones, among which Prof. Edward Howard Griggs's talks on "The Education of a Child from Eleven in 1899 was valued at \$1,686,572. Neither is to Eighteen," Professor Schmucker's "Seeing Things Outdoors," and Miss Withev's "Writing and Speaking Correctly," are noteworthy. The illustrations and art features are excellent.

The first pages of the October Forum are devoted to an appreciative article on the late President McKinley, by Henry Letchfield West, who saw much of him for years. Representative Boutell, of Illinois, contributes an article entitled "Our National It is now intimated by the publishers of Debt," in which he shows that from the first to the present time the government has honorably met its obligations. "Labor is the author of "Truth Dexter," a novel and Law in England," by A. Maurice Low, who made the subject a study for the National Bureau of Labor and Statistics, As a consequence of his administrations the tracted considerable attention. He modest- shows the growth of legislation in favor of "The Organization of the Medical Profession," by Dr. P. M. Foshay, gives some interesting information regarding a profession which is so modest that most of its members object to paid advertiseand put in the hands of persons who will do. It is a fairly clever story, however, and ments. "The Outlook for Public Owner-United States" and "The Decadence of Our Constitution" are in the list of articles. The North American Review for October contains fourteen articles, some of which every man and woman who takes an interest in the larger affairs of the world must find instructive. Under the general caption, "The Anarchists," are two papers-If anything were lacking to prove Judge | solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, and 'The Anarchists and the President." Charles Johnston, who has written of nihilism and anarchy. One of the most noticeable articles is that of Archbishop Ireland, entitled "Personal Liberty and Labor Strikes." There are four articles bearing on the misrule of Tammany, which has come into special prominence. Mrs. Kate judge with a delicate sense of honor would | Gannett Wells contributes "Some Comments on Divorce," and Mr. McCracken attempts to show "The Strength of Chris-"Some Thoughts on Pain and Death" is the rather unpleasant topic of H. B. Marriott-Watson, the article covqualified to preside at the trial by partisan | ering a dozen pages. W. D. Howells's first article of a new series is devoted to "An Italian View of Humor."

for October deal with the assassination of President McKinley and are illustrated with striking portraits of the dead President, enacted by the demands of the people, irre- of late years that the truth has begun to President Roosevelt, Secretary Hay and Secretary Root. The Pan-American policies itors can obtain. It is a device of leading which Mr. McKinley outlined in his last show what can be done by the people, ir- try the propaganda receives an impetus speech are given full treatment by Frederic respective of party ties, to defeat the through the medium of our own experience day and night, know their habits and their America." Other timely articles in the tect and perpetuate the saloon: magazine are "The Character of the Police." by Franklin Matthews, in which a more careful selection of the chief of poport in strike time by M. G. Cunniff and a life and by those who desire to traffic in with our former avidity the stories of their may be justifiable. Meanwhile, nothing is woman living in that State has agreed to the true reward of a novellst. Sydney against it, with vehement assertions that part whatever in her abduction. They will Brooks writes of Russia in the fifth of his series of descriptions of European counof domestic science at a Milwaukee college, I tries at the beginning of the century. There I they denounce it because it does prohibit. | outrage, but that is not likely to affect provided the State Federation will raise are a number of handsomely illustrated ar- "In Montpeller and the other large cities | the judgment of sensible people. The fact as closely as Senator Beveridge. The trip mity of the crime. Morally it is just as \$10,000. It is now "up to" the organized treatment of wayward children in institu- where figure was openly sold none are to be by brigands belonging to Christian coun-

In the October number of the New Eng- vall in other prohibition States. years of the college. The writer says: "On the one-halfe of his estate (it being in all | years before, on July 2, 1635, his mother made her will, bequeathing to her eldest son, "John Harvard, clerke," certain tenehis mother married three times-first Robbequeath their savings, besides the proceeds of the inn which she herself manheir to that share also. Thus an innkeeper, butcher, a cooper, a grocer and a cloth-

### With the Publishers.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce that they have in press for immediate issue and that the petitions were all read and bathroom and a dining room, the latter Count Tolstoi's masterpiece of fiction, "Anna Karenina," translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole, complete and unabridged.

George W. Cable's novel, "The Cavaller," view of the Southern soldier. It is published by the Scribners.

Reade's masterpiece, "The Cloister and the great crowds were present, and only a Hearth," with original etchings and hand- short but telling fight ensued. The bill llumined frontispieces, is among the giftbook offerings for the holidays announced ate and dismissed in the House. by H. M. Caldwell Company, New York and

A second edition of Maurice Hewlett's "New Canterbury Tales," published by the law. Macmillan Company, was called for on the day of publication. Both "Richard Yeaand-Nay" and "The Forest Lovers" ran into several editions within a fortnight of their issue.

A second edition is now being printed of R. H. Russell's edition de luxe of Anthony "But, my son, that didn't prove that you Hope's "Dolly Dialogues," the first edition vance sales. It is beautifully illustrated by attend the saloon. Howard Chandler Christy and contains a number of new dialogues, written especially for this book.

It is interesting to note, says a review, that of the year's fiction no less than five novels have plots whose motif is a temporary loss of memory on the part of the hero or heroine, from which disaster the leading situations in the books are derived. The most striking of the novels in which use is made of this hitherto unusual plo is Gilbert Parker's "The Right of Way," which is classed with one accord as one of the strongest novels of the season. It is published by the Harpers.

Charles Felton Pidgin, author of "Blennerhassett," the novel in which he seeks to prove that Aaron Burr was a much maligned man, announces through his publishers, the C. M. Clark Company (Boston), that he is preparing to write a life of Burr, also 'two romantic successors to 'Blennerhassett,' which will be ready in 1902 and 1903. for 'Blennerhassett' is not a defense, but only the opening argument in the long-postponed case of the American people vs. Aaron Burr."

Little, Brown & Co. announce that the new pocket edition of Balzac will be comoleted by the first of December. This edition has been supplied to the trade generally, and any of the thirty compact volumes will be sold separately. Captain Mahan's new book, "Types of Naval Officers," will be one of the most important volumes which Little, Brown & Co. will publish this fall. The work treats of the development of naval warfare during the

eighteenth century. The J. B. Lippincott Company will soon have ready the first two volumes of a new and highly important undertaking. This is the "Temple Bible," a series of volumes uniform with the familiar "Temple Shakssued in twenty-four volumes-the Old Testament being in seventeen and the New Cestament in seven-and the text "will in the main be presented in all the grand simplicity of that sterling English prose which we have in the Authorized Version;" that is to say, it will be printed consecutively, and not divided up into verses. Each volume will be edited by a scholar who has made close and special study of the book or books assigned to him, and each volume will contain a full, though condensed introduction, elucidatory notes and other aids to the student. The publishers desire to make the "Temple Bible" a vade mecum for Scripture students of all shades of belief. but the special mouthpiece is no one of them in particular. The volumes will have as frontispieces photogravures of emblematic subjects by the great English artists or the old masters. A separate volume will be specially written, as an "Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture,'

# THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

In all communities there are many who

are not in sympathy with the saloon. They

are found in the different political parties

and in and out of the different churches.

by the bishop of Ripon.

### Methods and Purposes of This Temperance Organization. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Their political convictions are such that they will not be likely to turn away from the party with which they are identified. There are Prohibitionists in and out of the churches who vote the old party tickets. The object of the Anti-saloon League is to gather all with such convictions into its fold so that their convictions and influence may be rendered effective in crippling the saloon and causing its downfall. This movement seems reasonable. Can any adequate reason be assigned why It should not receive the support of those have made the statement that there are Prohibitionists in and out of the churches 1878. In that province we had to deal with W. G. Nicholas, in New York Telegraph. who vote the old party tickets-that is. "European Feeling Toward the they vote the Republican or Democratic ticket. This does not mean that they vote to sustain the saloon. The old parties are | had to be watched all the time; they were not by their platform committed to the did Congress, on petition of the people, pass a law to remove the canteen from the army? If the old parties by their platforms are committed to the saloon, mem-"Congress and Anarchy," by the general bers of Congress could have said, in response to the petitions sent them by their constituency: "We are by our party platform's obligated to protect the canteen." If the people of Indiana desire legislation against the saloon they can say so in petition to the Legislature, irrespective of party ties. That is, they know that they are not bound by party platforms or en- they know the Turks better, you seldom they fall back on the remark of a disapactments to stand by the saloon. The find the outery against them. The Turks, legislatures of some State decide to license the saloon. This is done through a force of and consideration, make good citizens- ductility as Eddie Green's leg. circumstances and petition of a certain class. Those who do not approve of the truly. saloon should unite and bring pressure to bear on the lawmakers of the State that Turks, as compared with the Greeks, Bul- account by handing out his wooden member cannot well be resisted. They can do this garians, Servians, Armenians and other when attempts are made to extend the with the understanding that those who degraded races which are to be found with- length of his lower anatomy make laws are not necessarily so bound by in or neighboring to the Ottoman Empire tions due attention.

> Some States have laws that cause the spective of party ties. What one State has spread. But you can't fool all of the pco-

ciple in our State, has been repeatedly at- for disorder, anarchy, social chaos, and it lice is demanded, a description of McKees- | tacked by those who are convivial in social | has come to pass that we no longer swallow | irritating at first glance, but, perhaps, it characterization of Judge Jerome, of New | Grinks. During the past ten or fifteen | meek martyrdom under the cruel and fero- | said about any espionage over the bank of-York, and the aggressive work he is doing | years there has been a steady advance in | clous persecution of the Turks. to expose police blackmail, by Arthur Good- | the enforcement of our prohibitory law. | As for the case of Miss Stone, it is now Frank Norris tells what he thinks is and in about the same ratio the clamor sufficiently obvious that the Turks had no

bootlegs and medicine bottles-that pre-"The license men are now trying to make because it makes its victims sly and treach-

every town before our next General As-"A license bill was presented simultan-'pleased God to stir up" his "heart to give | cously in the Senate and in the House at our last General Assembly. A mighty efwork. Federated women are in a fair way about £1,700) towards the erecting of a fort had been made throughout the State college, and all his library." \* \* \* Three to send men promised to vote for the license bill; it was largly successful. "At our state meeting, just before the opening of the Assembly, the vote was carried to memorialize for the maintenance £190. Thus John seems to have inherited, work of securing petitions. This was done with hearty speed, showing our list of Philadelphia Record. and the play, and to Mr. Mansfield, who | wealth of the family, and this wealth had | names in the Senate and in the House. paper, took alarm and articles appeared ert Harvard, then Elletson, a cooper, and stating that the petitions were mostly signed by women and children, and that they were thrown aside, never to be seen again, as soon as presented. The superintendent of this department had received in taking little trips on her. The officers every one of these petitions, counted and recorded names before sending them in She went to the chairman of the commit-

> about it; my legislative reporter writes or two, Captain Cole being absent, Capt. J. those articles is offered to the public as a whole, without you are responsible, and do you want the lay always at the Washington navy yard, truth published and your reporter's name in readiness to receive the President at any glimpse of the civil war from the point of given as willfully writing false statements?" time. In pleasant weather he would in the have it stopped'-and he did. "When the bill was brought up in the A new and handsome edition of Charles | Senate and the House at the same time,

and carefully guarded, to be 'looked over

of voters, and no children, only where Sun-

day-school associations voted as a body,

was killed by a large majority in the Sen-"Other societies did some work for the saving of our law, but I know whereof I speak, and can say it was largely the women of Vermont who saved our good

The Anti-saloon League, as well as the W. C. T. U. and other nonpartisan organizations, is doing very effective work against the saloon. Its objects are as First-It educates. It seeks to inform the people with respect to the saloon and the

liquor traffic and evils that grow out of Second-It agitates. It seeks to stir up having been exhausted by the large ad-vance sales. It is beautifully illustrated by

Third-It seeks law enforcement. Fourth-It seeks more effective legislation gainst the saloon as rapidly as it is possible to secure it. A PROHIBITIONIST. Indianapolis, Oct. 7.

### Anarchism, Our Legacy of Pain, to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The Russian Council of the Empire closes he following pregnant words:

"The middle ages left torture, the knout leportation as legacies to Russia. The eighteenth century abolished torture, the nineteenth saw the last disappearance of the knout and the first day of the twentieth | Educational Facts Shown by a Recent was the last day of a penal system based on deportation.

might truly say that the nineteenth cenlegacy? Why are we called to mourn with of his talented successor, one who is brave even to rashness? Because, in our anxiety guarded our gates against the entrance of nen, women and even children, who have ived and been reared amid an atmosphere of revolt against everything that is; who have imbibed with their mothers' milk that spirit of communism which has several times drenched France, even in her days of republicanism, with floods of blood; who possess that fanaticism which blindly strikes, even though in so doing it kills its savior and destroys itself; that ignorant, passionate revolt which is unable to distinguish good from bad rulers, beneficent from spotic governments, men of kindly heart and pure, unselfish purpose from men of heartless, despetic will and selfish purpose. 'hese people of alien race, speech and blood have been welcomed to our peaceful shores, have dwelt in our midst, have established themselves like upas trees and poured forth their destroying and corrupting influence on everything within their compass; have brought forth children who are Anarchists from their birth, like the Judas Iscariot of the tragedy of Burfalo. But, thank God, the power in this country which makes laws can repeal or amend them, and that power must and will act vigorously in so amending or interpreting our immigration laws as to compel a discrimination against the landing of people of known anarchistic or even European socialistic antecedents or proclivities; that power, the will of the people, made known by its ballots and aided by a righteous, outspoken, unsensational press, will bring about such strin gent federal and state legislation as shall stop the mouthings of public agitators of disturbance, call themselves by any name they may; as shall provide special punishment for crimes against those who, by our own free will and votes, we place in post tions of necessary authority over ourselves, and whose lives and persons we have no right to expose to the assassin's bullet while serving their country. All this and much more we demand and will have ere we are again called to mourn the tragic death of another national marty:

#### WALTER J. BALLARD. Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 7.

### A WORD FOR THE TURKS. The Chances Are that They Did Not Abduct Miss Stone.

Washington Post.

The Post is in receipt of a communication from Lincoln, Neb., which will interest its readers, and which sufficiently speaks for "Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 30, 1901.

"Editor Post: Allow me to express my

sincere gratification over your editorial, 'Not Pagan Brigands,' in the Post of Sept. 28. As an Austrian soldier, I have served for over two years in the province of Hercegovina, one of the so-called occupied provinces, the administration of which has been intrusted to Austria-Hungary by the pow ers of Europe at the congress of Berlin in Servians, Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians and Turks. We never had the least trouble with the Turks. They were law-abiding, clean and reliable. The other nationalities unreliable, full of falsehood and filthy to a ernment treats the Turks well and with | what he has. justice. They hardly ever give cause for | When he comes into his inheritance he when left alone and treated with justice much better than the Armenians. Yours B. HERMANN. We observe that our estimate of the has learned to turn his misfortune to good The leading editorials in the World's Work party pledges as not to give their supplica- invariably receive the indorsement of wellinformed men. The world has long been misled in this regard-always by persons saloon to be suppressed. These laws were who have an end to serve and it is only done is possible for another to do. From ple all of the time, and so little by little the the Union Signal I give the following to light intensifies and widens. In this councome to us from the Danubian provinces-

'prohibition does not prohibit.' has been no doubt be blamed in certain quarters for Atchison Globe. made by the license advocate, proving that not having foreseen and prevented the is rightly spoken of as an arduous one, criminal as if Mayor Taggart had taken ladies to prove that they are in carnest, tions and at the George Junior Republic, found now, yet the evil is carried on to a tries, and it seems pretty well settled that time.

known as the "Macedonian Committee, an organization representing the professional victims of Turkish barbarism. No doubt It is much more wicked to hold religious error, although dwelling in peace and kindness toward all men, than to pracergus-that they pose as a great moral tice rapine, violence and murder while subscribing to the true theology. The creed makes all the difference. But we shall have to reserve our denunciation of the aynim this time, anyhow. He seems to have been quietly tilling the fields or caring for his herds while Christian bandits carried off Miss Stone into a hideous captivity.

### THE PRESIDENT'S YACHT.

#### While Trim and Swift the Sylph Is Far from Luxurious.

The Sylph, the President's yacht, lies at League island undergoing improvements and repairs. She is small, but trim and swift. The late President Mckinley, in the spring and summer of the year, delighted and crew of the Sylph have pleasant memorles of the dead President's brief visitstee, wishing to again look over some of the for his visits were always brief-he never petitions, and found that they were all filed | stayed aboard the Sylph over night. This white yacht is 150 feet in length, in committee.' Thus armed, she went to the with a 20-foot beam. She was built at Cheseditor, telling him the facts as to the ter in 1898 by the Roach firm, and the govnames on the petitions being a majority ernment bought her while she was being constructed. She has, besides her quarters

carefully guarded by the committee, into being on deck. Her muster roll numbers whose hands they were committed. The twenty-four men, and Capt. W. C. Cole editor said: 'Oh, I do not know anything | commands her, though for the past month P. Jackson has been in charge. "Yes,' said the superintendent, 'but | The Sylph, until her repairs were begun, " 'Oh, I will immediately see him and afternoon take a few guests on a 20-knot run to Indian Head, and on the slow return, in the twilight, dinner would be served on the quarter deck. The President's own caterer and cook would always get up those

for the crew, four staterooms, a cabin, a

dinners. All the members of the Cabinet, all the ambassadors, every one of note in Washington, in fact, have been entertained on the Sylph since she has been the yacht of the chief executive. Her cabin is a square room, 20x20 feet in size, with white woodwork and mahogany furniture. The four staterooms are each 10x12 feet; they have brass bedsteads, and their other furnishings are of mahogany. The dining saloon is oval, finished in a dark and lustrous wood, and capable of seating about fifteen

Nothing on the Sylph is luxurous or magnificent, but everything is in good taste, The officers and crew, the cook and the various attendants, are picked men-that is six feet tall, and weighs 212 pounds. At boxing and wrestling Lankin's friends claim that he can defeat any one at League island; at weight lifting he is incomparable; yet at the same time he is as light on his feet as a young girl, and to see him dancing the hornpipe is to be refreshed with a spectacle of almost perfect grace. Within a few days the Sylph will leave League island and proceed to Washington, there to become the yacht of the new Presits report on prison reform in Russia with ident of the United States, Theodore Roose-

# INTERESTING STATISTICS.

John W. Leonard, the editor of "Who's

# Compilation.

In like manner, we of the United States | Rochester Post-Express.

Who in America," has furnished the Out-And why have we inherited this cursed look with some statistics gathered incldentally in the compilation of the work crushed hearts the loss of our bravest and | that are intended to throw some light on best through our inheritance of this legacy | the vexed question as to the value of a of pain? Why do we fear to-day the safety | college education. Of the 11,451 persons in the book, 9,760 furnished educational data. These data show that 4,521 were graduates of universities and colleges that confer baccalaureate degrees in letters, science and philosophy. While 965 attended such institutions, they were not graduated. Eight hundred and eighty-nine finished their scholastic career in academies, seminaries and other educational institutions of secondary grade. The normal schools graduated 117, and the high schools 239. Eight hundred and eight received only a common education. The number of privately-educated persons is 282, and the number of self-taught 31. Three hundred and sixty-six were graduated from foreign institutions. The graduates from technical schools are 327, from medical schools 717, from theological schools 494, and from law schools 501. From the United States Naval Academy 121 were graduated, and from the United States Military Academy 168. The naval officers not graduated are 14, and the army officers not graduated are 36. While these statistics show that the leading people in the United States have had the advantages of higher education, they do not show that these people would not have been eminent had they never seen the inside of a college or a university

# The President's Appointments.

Washington Special in Philadelphia Press. A Philadelphia paper the other day quoted the President as saying to Senator Burton, of Kansas, that he (the President) should follow the custom of his predecessors and permit the senators of his party to control the patronage in their respective States. As has already been stated in the Press, when the President's attention was called to that declaration he said that he had never said anything of the kind. The fake quotation was made to apply to the appointment of B. H. Tracy, of Kansas, as the United States district attorney for that State. Senator Burton had been urging this appointment on the President persistently for some days, and the Philadelphia paper made it appear that Tracy's appointment was certain, because of this alleged declaration of the President in favor of allowing senators to control pat-

ronage. The amusing sequel to the fake declaration of the President is the fact that it was announced to-day that Mr. Tracy would not be appointed, but that J. Dean, of Marion, Kan., has been selected for the place by the President. Tracy was not acceptable to the President, and as a result Burton had to withdraw the name, The only interesting feature of this matter is the demonstration that it gives that the President will appoint only fit men, and that the recommendation of Republican senators will not suffice to secure the appointment by the President of any one whom he regards as not the proper person for the place. This is in accordance with what the Press stated at the time and is in harmony with Mr. Roosevelt's record in the matter of appointments when he was

#### Governor of New York State. Mrs. Hetty Green's Son.

Eddie Green, son and heir of Mrs. Hetty Green, has several hundred miles of railroad down in Texas which he is willing to unload on some of the ambitious syndicates high degree. Their word was not worth a | and come back to New York with the proprotection of the saloon. If they are, why cent, while the word of the Turk is as good | ceeds. He has been nursing the property as his bond. (I do not speak, of course, of | for several years and has finally evolved the Turkish officials, who are a worthless it into a compact and valuable system. set, if not properly supervised. They get | Eddie is said to have dropped politics and small salaries, if any, and are led into | concentrated his mind on taking care of temptation too often.) The Austrian gov- his more material interests and adding to

complaint if left alone. But it is so sel- | will be one of the richest men in the coundom that an American paper does not fall | try. As he grows in years he is said to dein line with the hypocritical cry about the | velop a thriftiness, and Texans tell me that 'unspeakable Turk' that it does me good to | when the inhabitants of that State cast see the truth once in a long while in a pa- | about for a figure of speech descriptive of per in this country. In Austria, where a particularly hard financial proposition pointed gentleman who declares he never had encountered anything so "lacking in The young millionaire had the ill luck

to lose one of his legs, and he evidently

# Pleasant for Bank Clerks.

Boston Herald.

How would you like to be a bank clerk in Philadelphia? According to the Press of that city, every Philadelphia bank now has its detectives, who are hired to watch the bank's employes. They watch these men Emory in an article entitled "The Greater schemes of those who seek by law to pro- with the savage and degenerate races that associates, and they make their reports every day to the officers of the bank. By "This good law [prohibition], which has the Croats, the Huns, the Slavs, the Poles, this system of esplonage the bank aims to been so long a high standard of moral prins etc. We have discovered that they stand protect itself against any unpleasant and unprofitable developments. It looks rather

# Getting Stiff.

Society is getting mighty stiff in Atchison. A certain woman was recently "cut